

THE RAG PICKER

VOLUME VII, ISSUE NO. 3

MAY-JUNE 1972

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS OF MICHIGAN

President's Message

This first half of the 1972 term of officers is now history. During the last six months the coin market has been strong. The coin shows are showing better attendance and renewed interest in our Hobby is becoming evident.

It is quite noticeable that the collecting of paper money is setting a rapid pace and seems to draw more attention then ever before. All types of currency are in demand. There is an ever increasing demand for U.S. Currency in Europe and other countries. Foreign Currency collecting is increasing in the United States.

Banks are beginning to be more co-operative with collectors. A Canadian bank has written all numismatic publications asking what they can do to help. Banks are beginning to realize that coin and paper money collectors are also customers. Most banks today do not have vacancies in their safety deposit vaults, and in most cases have a waiting list due to the increased demand of collectors.

Gold is rising in price and is creating a terrific interest in our Hobby. Our government officials are beginning to take an interest in Numismatics. The treasury department made a huge profit on the Eisenhower Dollars and Proof Sets last year and will make even a larger profit this year.

Our coins and paper monies are classed as antiques. As our dollar shrinks in value in our country and falls rapidly in the European Market, it is only natural that people attempt to place their cash into tangible assets. The long neglected paper money catagory is now the hottest item; as people attempt to complete their collections and diversify their investments.

One of the best Investments today is a membership in the Paper Money Collectors of Michigan (P.M.C.M.). Invite your collector friends to become members of our society. We are growing and growing fast. With all we have going for us, we should double our membership this year

Remember, you will receive six issues of the "Rag Picker" this year instead of four. We are endeavoring to render more and more service, as our funds increase from new memberships our "Rag Picker" will become bigger and better. We invite and urge each member to help. Please mail in at least one new member this month.

P. H. (Jim) FRANS, President

Invite Your Friends To Join The P.M.C.M.

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FROM YOUR EDITOR

NOTE NEW CHANGE IN FEES FOR NEW MEMBERS. Hereafter new members will be admitted after July 1st, for balance of current year for \$2.00 and they will receive three issues of the RAG PICKER. They may also be admitted for 18 months for \$6.00 and they will receive 9 issues of the RAG PICKER. However, any new member dosiring all 6 issues of a current year may still enroll for \$4.00. This change was prompted by some dissatisfaction from new members who join late in the year especially in October, November and December and they were under the impression that their dues would run 'til the following fall. This we cannot do as as it would ontail too darn much book work and we do not have the time as it seems each issue of the RAG PICKER demands more and more of our leisure hours. A membership card is enclosed, please try and get one new member for 1972.

CALL FOR 1972-1973 NOMINATIONS

A nomination form is enclosed with this mailing and we urge you to give it consideration and nominate members, who you believe can help to make the PMCM a better organization. The sheet is self explanatory and we must insist that your nominations be back in the mail not later than September 1, 1972.

\$10,000.00 REWARD

See Page 113, regarding the robbery of member Harry M. Coleman in Tucson, Arizona. Please make a note of the numbers listed and carry them and chock when notes of this type are offered.

Continued on page 84.

1972 OFFICERS OF THE PMCM

PresidentP.H.(Jim) Frans
V-PresidentMax Brail
V-PresidentIrvin Gittleman
Secy.-Treas.....Harriet E. Werve
Board MemberHarry M. Coleman
Board MemberChuck O'Donnell
Board MemberHarry Boisen
Board MemberNate Goldstein
EditorRalph P. Werve
Phone 1-517-752-5074
Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 981
Saginaw, Michigan 48606
(Same address)

ADVERTISING RATES

Full Page \$8.50
Half Page 5.00
Quarter Page 3.00
6 line classified ads no charge.
EACH MEMBER MAY PLACE ONLY ONE FREE SIX LINE AD IN EACH ISSUE.
MEMBERSHIP DUES \$4.00 per yr.
EVERYBODY GET ONE NEW MEMBER IN '72.

Continued from Page 83:

Please read the following articles as they should be of interest to all our members:

Pages 87, 99, 100 - 1955 Double Strike Cent, By Chuck O'Donnell.
Pages 88 to 95 - Unsafe Plastic Containers, by W. H. McDonald.
Editor of the CPMC, who has made an extensive study in the chemical makeup of paper money containers.
Pages 97, 98 - Check Collectors Roundtable, by Robert Flaig.
Pages 101 - 103 - Our American Heritage, by Fred Gadjen.

A SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL FULL PAGE ADVERTISERS

In the event that any member wishes to place an ad with illustrations, please note we can accept ads of this type, if your page is prepared and camera ready. The cost of the full page is \$13.50. Please see Page 115 ad by Sloman in this issue.

NAME RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE DELETED FROM THE FR NOTE EXCHANGE.

Hubert A. Raquet, District 7 wishes his name deleted until further notice as he is moving.

AUGUST TRAVEL SCHEDULE FOR YOUR HUMBLE SERVANTS.

August 1 thru 6th. We will attend the CPMC Convention in Toronto. We invite Canadian friends to visit us at the Downtown Howard Johnson Motel, the Convention Headquarters.

August 15 thru 18th. Jung Hotel, New Orleans, ANA Convention and we are looking forward to seeing many of our PMCM members at the meeting.

August 19 thru 24th. Hotel Deauville on the Ocean and 67th. Street in Miami Beach. You do not have to be a delegate or alternate, Republican or Democrat to be admitted to our headquarters. The PMCM is a party for all PEOPLE regardless of religion, race, color or creed. Members of the PMCM in the Miami area, please give us a visit or phone call.

Thanks,

Ralph and Harriet.

CURRENCY LIBRARY ADDITION

From Chuck O'Donnell. Series 1969B \$1.00 FRN 3C 00000 951 B. Incidentally, (on purpose) It matches the P.O. Box number of the PMCM in Saginaw, Michigan. Thanks Chuck.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE EXCHANGE

CHAIRMAN: I. L. Gittleman, PMCM #C165
P.O. Box 164, Monroe, Michigan 48161

Again, we welcome five new names to our exchange list, this time from the following districts: District A & B, Mr. David H. Klein; District D, Mr. James Morris; District F, Mr. Frank Bennett and Mr. David G. Womack. From District L, Mr. Harold Langdon, welcome gentlemen, hope you stay on the exchange list is long and rewarding.

Mr. Raymond E. Jones has asked to have his name removed. Mr. Jones has been on the exchange list since January 11, 1970, thank you for your help Ray. Mr. Jones has been our only member from C District. This leaves that district without an exchange member. We need help from that district to fill out our ranks. Anyone wishing to have their name added to this exchange list MUST fill out a new form our editor has come up with. This can be obtained by dropping me a card, stating your wishes and I will return application to you to be filled out and returned. DO NOT WRITE TO EDITOR, SEND YOUR REQUEST TO CHAIRMAN, FRN EXCHANGE LIST, ADDRESS ABOVE. This also applies to anything that has to do with the exchange list, always write to me direct. THIS SAVES OUR EDITOR WORK AND TIME.

HAPPY HUNTING AND GOOD TRADING!! THE COURTEOUS THING TO DO WHEN SEEKING TRADE OR ADVISE IS TO ALWAYS INCLUDE A STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE.

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS WILL TRADE CURRENT FRN AT FACE PLUS STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE:

DISTRICT A - BOSTON

G. Zacarella	121 Essex St.	Swampscott, Mass. 01907
Thomas J. Anderson	c/o Dodge Chemical Co.	
	1611 Cambridge St.	Cambridge, Ma. 02138
David H. Klein	155 Halley Avenue	Fairfield, Conn. 06430

DISTRICT B - NEW YORK

Jules Korman \$1, 5	345 Eighth Ave.	New York, N.Y. 10001
George E. Dieck	105-68 130th St.	Richmond Hill, N.Y. 11419
Richard L. Mark	7 Beechwood Dr.	Elnora, N.Y. 12065
Mark R. Jones \$1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100	104 Braircliffe Rd.	Cheektowaga, N.Y. 14225
Mike Robelin \$1, 5	P.O. Box 172	Plainview, N.Y. 11803
David H. Klein	155 Halley Ave.	Fairfield, Conn. 06430

DISTRICT C - PHILADELPHIA

NEED HELP NEED HELP NEED HELP NEED HELP

DISTRICT D - CLEVELAND

Andrew Choma \$1, 5 Box 115 Morgan, Pa. 15064
Wilbur B. Moorman 2145 Norway Dr. Dayton, Ohio 45439
James Morris 27 Robinwood Ave. Columbus, Ohio 43213

DISTRICT E - RICHMOND

James W. Seville P.O. Box 866 Statesville, N.C. 28677
James M. Osborne P.O. Box 708 Smithfield, N.C. 27577
Don Roddy 1141 Doooley Dr. Charlotte, N.C. 28212
Robert L. Chandler III 644 Vanderbrook Rd. Charlotte, N.C. 28215
William C. McClammy Box 1595 Wilmington, N. C. 28401
Ed. Zegers 11804 Pittson Rd. Silver Springs, Md. 20906
David G. Womack 620 - 74th St. Newport News, Va. 23605

DISTRICT F - ATLANTA

William G. Sorg 524 N. Delaware Deland, Fla. 32720
John H. Morris 411 Woodland Dr. Homewood, Ala. 35209
O.K. Hamilton 4852 Chamblee, Tucker Rd. Tucker, Ga. 30084
Michael Nanney 1086 Woodhaven Dr., Baton Rouge, La. 70815
J. R. Coker Box 8846 Mitchellville, Tenn. 37119
Frank Bennett 6398 N.W.23rd St., Margate, Fla. 33063

DISTRICT G - CHICAGO

Paul E. Cates 17 State St. Hart, Michigan 49420
Hubert A. Raquet \$1,5 4010 Essex Ct., Indianapolis, Ind. 46236
H. Pierre 7948 W. Davis St., Morton Grove, Ill. 60053
Leo J. Sierra 5359 S. Campbell St., Chicago, Ill. 60632
Daniel C. Parker 657 Mullett St. Detroit, Michigan 48226
Kenneth E. Black 4562 Dobie Road Okemos, Michigan 48064
A. F. Nicolazzo 22256 Marine Dr. East Detroit, Mich. 48021
David A. Prentice 6905 Shoreham Kalamazoo, Mich. 49002
I. L. Gittleman P.O. Box 164 Monroe, Michigan 48161

DISTRICT H - ST. LOUIS

Nathan Goldstein II P.O. Box 36 Greenville, Miss. 38702
Michael A. Crabb Jr. \$1, 5 1634 Rabb Memphis, Tenn. 38117
Mrs. Ernest S. Ronson \$1, 5 13511 Coliseum, Chesterfield, Mo. 63017

DISTRICT I - MINNEAPOLIS

A. L. Hodson 373 W. Broadway Winona, Minn. 55987

DISTRICT J - KANSAS CITY

Leonard Bennett 5706 W. 29th. N., Wichita, Kansas 67205
L.L. Bradley 402 So. 4th St. Harlow, Okla. 73055
W. D. Lichty 3209 E. Fountain, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80910
Biggs Bates 2114 Lowell Blvd., Denver, Colo. 80211

DISTRICT K - DALLAS

G. F. Sims Box 692 Winters, Texas 79567
Hirsh N. Schwartz P.O. Box 1, Schulenburg, Texas 78956
Charles E. Blanford \$1,5 P.O. Box 5283, Port Arthur, Texas 77640

1955 DOUBLE STRIKE CENT!

Numismatic publications screamed headlines such as above when the mint struck double dates on some of the 1955 Lincoln cents. Do you ever recall seeing such headlines on the event of some momentous "happening" in paper money? Few, if any, paper money events make the headlines - perhaps not because the various editors make paper money "second page stuff" - but perhaps because WE the devotees and researchers in paper money just don't take the time - and the effort to acquaint the numismatic media with what's happening.

Two HEADLINE events are quite current in the ragpicker hobby. One - with only a minimum of publicity has begun to spread governmentese for CURRENCY OVERPRINTING AND PROCESSING OPERATION. Simply stated it means that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have - in their continuing effort to improve on production efficiency - obtained a new press to accomplish the "third" or "overprinting" operation wherein the serial numbers and district bank seal is printed on the currency. Despite the fact that the "printing" blocks are identical - for some unknown reason that the Bureau is attempting to find out - the actual "printing" is different. I have examined hundreds and hundreds of COPE notes - some are markedly different - height or breadth of numerals - intensity - just a plain "different" look'. Many other notes examined present no visible difference to the notes printed on the old equipment. One thing that appears rather constant - first observed and reported by Mike Crabb Jr. of Memphis, Tenn. is that regular notes seem to have the serials and bank seals "pressed down" into the paper - while the COPE note serials and seals appear to lie "flat" on the notes. It seems almost certain that since the Bureau recognizes the difference - that the COPE notes will eventually be cataloged as varieties - beyond the reach of the average collector. Today's collector would certainly be wise to obtain at least one specimen from the COPE group - if not one specimen from EACH group - provided of course that he can still do so for a fairly reasonable "service charge" from current paper money dealers. Listed below are serial number ranges for COPE notes through L May 72.

B 31 360 001 B thru B 37 760 000 B
B 42 880 001 B thru B 99 999 999 B
ALL BC notes are COPE
B 00 000 001 D thru B 29 440 000 D
E 57 600 001 B thru E 77 440 000 B
L 92 160 001 A thru L 99 999 999 A
L 00 000 001 B thru L 08 960 000 B

One very interesting factor to be considered also - note that the cutoff for Richmond COPE serial numbers is E 77 440 000 B. The CUTOFF number for the 1969B Richmond notes is E 80 000 000 B. This means a group of only 2,560,000 NON-COPE notes at the end of the EB run. Surely the serious block collectors will also want one or more specimens from this group - again provided nominal prices prevail. Now sit back - do nothing - and watch the prices soar!

By Chuck O'Donnell, P.O. Drawer A. Williamston, N.J. 08094

We acknowledge with thanks the following article submitted to us by our good friends of the Canadian Paper Money Society., P.O. Box 35110, Station E. Vancouver, 13, B.C. Canada. Research Progress Report on "Unsafe Plastic Containers". By W. H. McDonald, Editor.

This could perhaps be described as a report indicating lack of progress -- quite a lot of information but nothing too clear-cut or definite yet.

Perhaps it would be timely to furnish an outline of the available information on the subject and what led up to the announcement in the last issue of the Journal, Page No. 113, that some containers are unsafe for paper money.

This subject has been raised on different occasions in the past. In the Rag Picker, the official publication of the Paper Money Collectors of Michigan. Volume IV, Issue No.3 of July, 1969. Mr. John Bragg wrote he had notes ruined after being stored in plastic pages. He described the problem as an oily film on the surface of the plastic. Apparently he was inserting notes directly, without plastic containers of their own, into the pages of three ring binders.

In the next issue of the Rag Picker, at Page No. 147, Mr. Frank G. Burke reported similar damage. This was followed up by a further confirmation of the presence of an oily substance on these plastic pages, the Soft "plastic, by the way, by Mati Tiitus (Volume V, No. 1, Jan. 1970) who had an alternative suggestion on what can be used. He suggested acetate sheets used to house postage stamp first-day covers. Mr. Tiitus included in his article some excellent criteria on what constitutes the 'ideal' paper money album that is well worth reading.

One of the reports that caused concern was a brief reference in the Winter 1971 issue of the Essay-Proof Journal, Volume 28, No. 1, which read as follows:

GETTER PROTECTION FOR MUSEUM COLLECTION

The valuable collection of stamps housed in London's National Postal Museum is to be better protected from long-term deterioration. Laboratory tests by the British Post Office have shown that the use of polyethelene terephthalate, a type of transparent film, is the most suitable method of protecting stamps from physical damage without itself being dangerous to the collection.

At present polyvinyl chloride is used for this purpose, and although there is no evidence of its actually causing damage, it may with age produce hydrochloric acid. Another danger is that substances which are added to soften certain plastics may exude and affect dyes.

Barbara R. Mueller, the able Editor of the Essay-Proof Journal has since advised that this information was taken from British Post Office press releases adding her concern about the properties of the various products used to house paper money, particularly vinyl

Continued on next page.

Unsafe Plastic Containers (Cond):

plastics. She kindly suggested some additional sources of information which are being followed up.

The evidence was thus building up and came to a head when the result of some research into this subject by Henry M. Eisenhauer of Oromocto, N.B., one of our Executive Directors, was made known. Because of his concern about his fine collection, Harry made a number of enquiries and is now making some tests, himself. He took the matter up with the Dow Chemical Co., of Sarnia, Ont., furnishing them with all known plastic containers, including the vinyl and cellophane types. The response he got was that all of them could be harmful. He then sent one of the "no-glare" kinds, (frosted) obtainable in the United States (perhaps only from Wm. Donlon?), and this was cleared by Dow as suitable to use. It is not clear from Harry's correspondence what tests Dow performed and exactly what they found wrong with each. This is being followed up, also.

It was at this point that the warning was sounded because it seemed possible that many collectors were likely using one or more of these holders and thereby running the risk, depending on how dangerous they are, of damaging or even ruining good and valuable notes.

Since then, a number of enquiries have been made, the chief of which has been to the National Research Council of Canada. Four different holders were furnished and the initial report indicates "visual surface contaminates" were present on three of the four. It has not yet been determined what damage these contaminates might do. The plastic holder given a clean bill of health was the same one cleared by Dow Chemical. N.R.C. has also furnished technical reports from "Modern Plastics Encyclopedia 1970-1971" covering cellulose film and sheet and polyester film which "are recommended plastic film for your type of application". These reports are highly technical and need further clarification to determine their relevance to this problem.

Further enquiries are being made and attempts will be continued to clarify some of the information already obtained. A further report, hopefully the final one, will be contained in the next issue of the Journal.

Perhaps this further report under this heading (refer Volume VIII, No. 1) should be entitled SAFE PLASTIC CONTAINERS because I can now report with some confidence that the results of my enquiries are at last positive.

It seems reasonably clear that safe plastic containers are those being made from the following two films: ("film" is the trade term to describe sheets of material);

1. Cellulos acetate
2. Polyester

Continued on next page.

Unsafe Plastic Containers (Contd);

The culprit appears to be polyvinyl chloride film, the soft or flexible plastic or vinyl sometimes referred to as thermoplastic. Another similar film is polypropylene (prolon, etc.). I'll say more about these later.

Cellulose acetate films are manufactured by Eastman Kodak under the trade name KODACEL and marketed in Canada by Plastic and Paper Sales Limited, 140 Sunrise Avenue, Toronto 375, Ontario. They are also manufactured by the Celanese Corporation under the trade name FORTICEL (and perhaps other trade names).

Another name for polyester film is Polyethylene terephthalate, the material referred to in the British Post Office press release mentioned on Page 16 of Volume 8, Number 1 of the Journal. Polyester film is manufactured under a number of trade names such as:

CELMAR (Celanese)

MYLAR (Dupont) (The Canadian subsidiary is Dupont of Canada Limited, 789 Don Mills Road, Suite 1103, Don Mills, Ontario).

Eastman Chemical Inter-American Limited report that Eastman Kodak do not at this time produce a polyester film. Rather they manufacture polyester plastic pellets and sell them to plastic processors.

In order to have full details on the characteristics of both these types of film the following technical description based on the reports referred to on Page 21 of Volume 8, Number 1 of the Journal is now included.

CELLULOSIC FILM

Film and sheeting produced from the four commercial types of cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, cellulose triacetate and cellulose propionate are characterized by crystal clarity; wrinkle, grease and water resistance; dimensional stability; and high gas permeability. They are good electrical insulators, show low static build-up and have medium water-vapour transmission characteristics.

Acetate and butyrate film and sheet can be produced by extrusion or solvent casting, triacetate is generally solvent cast, and propionate is usually processed by extrusion.

Solvent cast film generally has better gage uniformity and greater clarity than extruded film. Film or sheet produced by dry extrusion is most often used for postforming operations where original brilliance is not required although sheeting may be press polished, if desired.

Cellulose films can be printed by a variety of methods -- letterpress, offset, gravure, flexographic or silk screen.

Continued on the next page.

Unsafe Plastic Containers (Contd.):

CELLULOSE ACETATE

Acetate film plays an important part in the packaging of paper products, soft goods and novelties, and forms the windows of folding or set-up boxes.

Probably the largest markets for acetate sheeting are blisters, skin packing and transparent, rigid containers. Acetate is easily formed, does not become brittle or deteriorate with normal aging has no objectionable odor and is available in a wide range of transparent, translucent and opaque colors.

Nonpackaging applications for cellulose acetate range from uses as magnetic sound-recording-tape base, instrument-dial crystals, pressure-sensitive tape, electrical insulation, book covers, gold-stamping foils and metallized ribbons to (in heavier gages) machine guards, welders' shields, safety lenses, glazing materials and eyeglass frames.

CELLULOSE TRIACETATE

Triacetate film is readily cut, punched, creased, folded or pressure formed, although it is not recommended for vacuum forming. With this one exception, it is handled the same as acetate. Its ability to take continual flexing accounts for its popularity in albums, price books, transparent folders and formed index tabs for files.

Triacetate is less moisture-susceptible than diacetate sheet, and therefore is more dimensionally stable. The usual resistance exhibited by triacetate to grease, oils and many solvents permits printing without distortion, even on stock as thin as 1 mil, and use of triacetate sheets for shims and gaskets. Triacetate shows outstanding resistance to distortion under heat. This quality, together with a dielectric strength up to 3700 v/mil, depending upon thickness, makes triacetate foil and film ideal for coil forms, core and layer insulation and for nonconducting separators between electrical components. Triacetate film is also used as a base for magnetic recording tapes in thicknesses of 0.001 to 0.00142 inch. Stock 0.005-in.-thick triacetate has long been the standard in motion picture sound-track recording.

CELLULOS PROPIONATE

A tough material exhibiting impact strength over a wide range of temperatures, cellulos propionate has good dimensional stability, excellent transparency, good grease resistance and freedom from discoloration and embrittlement upon aging. Formulations meeting FDA requirements are available. Cellulos propionate is free of objectionable odors.

Continued on next page.

Unsafe Plastic Containers (Contd.):

This material can be thermoformed easily and finds wide usage in blister packages and formed containers requiring high impact strength. It is also used in safety goggles, motor covers, shipping trays, signs and displays.

CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE

Cellulose acetate butyrate is used in skin, blister and contour packaging applications. Additional uses include decorative plaques, machine guards, toys and outdoor signs. Available in continuous rolls, butyrate sheet lends itself readily to vacuum metallizing.

The outdoor sign field is an especially important outlet for butyrate sheet. Specially formulated sheet offers all-around weather durability, high impact strength, color stability and ultraviolet resistance. Skylights, pleasure-boat tops, curtain walls and small weather shelters are additional applications.

POLYESTER FILM

The extremely high dielectric strength, tear strength and heat resistance of polyester films make them widely applicable in electrical, photographic, tape recording and packaging end uses. It is reliably estimated that domestic usage currently runs over 100 million lb./yr. and continues to grow at a rate of about 10%/year.

These tough films are produced from a linear condensation polymer, polyethylene terephthalate, which was first produced in England. Available thicknesses vary from 0.15 to 14 mils (0.00015 to 0.014 in.) in film widths up to 60 inches. Physical properties of the biaxially oriented film can be varied over a fairly broad range to fit precise end-use requirements.

Polyester film readily accepts printing, embossing, coating, metallizing, dyeing and laminating to other materials. The film's outstanding strength means that thinner gages can be used in many applications, providing a greater yield/lb. at significantly lower cost.

MAGNETIC TAPE

One of the largest uses for polyester film is as a substrate for magnetic tape. Polyester is the principal backing for all magnetic tapes, including computer tape instrumentation tape, video tape (both Helical and Quadruplex) as well as audio tape in open reels, cartridges or cassettes.

PACKAGING

The particular requirements of the packaging field have given rise to several types of polyester film; standard film (available in different degrees of clarity), heat-shrinkable film and formable

Continued on next page.

Unsafe Plastic Containers (Contd.):

film. Over three-quarters of the polyester film currently used for packaging is for food items.

In nonfood packaging, polyester film has wide use in carton windows, direct overwrap or as a bag film where its high strength, temperature resistance and high clarity are required.

STATIONERY, MICROFORMS

Polyester film is widely used in stationery applications as book covers, edge reinforcements, index tabs, decorating trim and clear sheet. Stiffness, tear resistance and flatness of the material combine with its high clarity to make it the material of choice for use in these applications.

Microforms (microfilms, microfiche, etc.) demand a film base with excellent optical properties. For clear sharp reproduction, optimum transparency is required.

Polyester film is virtually colorless and has light transmission and haze values that are equal or superior to those of any other film. Polyester film's ability to transmit ultraviolet light and to hold a diazo coating make it the best possible base for diazo duplication microfilm and microfiche. Superior tensile strength and dimensional stability enable polyester film to stand up to machine and manual operating and processing conditions that are far in excess of those normally required for microform systems.

DRAFTING, REPRODUCTION

Major end uses of polyester film are found in tracing sheets/drafting film, diazo-sensitized reproduction film and scribe/pool film. Polyester is the preferred medium for these applications because of its sheet flatness, dimensional stability over wide ranges of temperature and humidity, surface smoothness, and resistance to cracks, tears, nicks, peels and wrinkles. Clarity to ultraviolet radiation, ability to resist yellowing or brittleness in an archival situation, high flex life and chemical inertness provide further inducements to the use of polyester film in reproducing machines.

Sizable applications for polyester film also exist as a photobase for X-ray, amateur and professional films. It is employed as a layout base for color-separation work and as a masking film base in the graphic arts industry. In its heat-stabilized version it is a favored choice as a base for xerographic transparency films.

So much for the technical aspects.

Cellulose acetate has been given several favourable and specific recommendations for use in paper money related applications, which I can now report on as a result of my most recent enquiries. In the booklet HOW TO CARE FOR WORKS OF ART ON PAPER by Francis W. Dolloff
Continued on next page.

Unsafe Plastic Containers (Contd.):

and Roy L. Perkinson, Chief and Assistance Conservators of the Department of Prints and Drawings, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, reference is made on Page 14 to protecting works of art on paper by using sheets of cellulose acetate. However, a word of caution is expressed that this material should not be used for permanent storage because of the dust-attracting static electricity sometimes present. This is the only reference I have found to this problem and of course, it should not affect paper money stored in containers which are tightly enough closed to prevent dust particles entering and adhering to the surface of the paper. Harold W. Tribolet, Manager of the Graphic Conservation Department of R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company of Chicago (refer to C.P.M. Journal, Volume VI, No. 2 and Volume VI, No. 3) advises that many of his company's clients use Markilo envelopes made of Lumarith L-822 a cellulose acetate film manufactured by the Celanese Corporation of America. Mr. Tribolet advises that about twenty years ago he had correspondence with the Celanese Corporation concerning this particular plastic and was convinced that it was a safe film. Consequently he was able to recommend Markilo envelopes and has not to date been aware of any problems that have resulted. I have not yet had an opportunity to write to the Celanese Corporation for details as on what companies these materials are marketed through, but will do so.

A further reference to cellulose acetate film may be found in the prestigious work THE CONSERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES AND WORKS OF ART by H. J. Plenderleith. On Page 91 reference is made to the use of cellulose acetate as a mounting sheet to support drawings. A footnote refers to the material as CELASTOID, a Celanese product. Obviously this is a British trade name or one that is no longer used.

By the way the only reference to "frosted" containers, which I have yet obtained, you will recall such a container was the only one given a clean bill of health by both Dow Chemicals of Sarnia and the National Research Council, Ottawa, is to two "non glare" films manufactured by Eastman Kodak of cast cellulose, one a half density matte -- the other a full density matte. These are manufactured under the name KODACEL, and are of cellulose acetate.

Referring now to the unsafe film, Polyvinyl Chloride and polypropylene, I have confirmed that the surface contamination referred to previously is the "migration" or "bloom" resulting from a substance, the "plasticizer", which is added to the polyvinyl, polypropylene and certain other plastics to soften them. This plasticizer has the feel of an oily substance and at a certain angle of light has a rainbow effect similar to that of gasoline on the surface of water although in some plastics a very small quantity may be used and it may not be visible to the naked eye. I have not yet been able to determine the amount of damage that this plasticizer migration will do to paper money. Obviously if present in sufficient quantity, it will stain and this could in effect cause discolouration. Whether in time it would acidify and therefore disintegrate some paper, probably not the fine rag types to the same extent, or possibly affect the dyes in the inks is now known. It is of sufficient concern, I
continued on next page.

Unsafe Plastic Containers (Contd.):

believe, to be completely avoided and this would include the use of polyvinyl chloride three-ring binder pages.

This would moreover apply even though cellulose acetate or polyester individual containers are used to house the notes that are inserted within the three-ring binder pages, because with repeated handling over the years there is the danger that the oily substance (plasticizer) from the polyvinyl pages may be transferred to the notes.

To know certain of the characteristics of all these films will help to give a better understanding of these matters. Polyester is the strongest of them all, cellulose acetate is the clearest and of course polyvinyl chlorides ("P.V.C.") and polypropylenes are the weakest and least clear. The price of polyester is about \$1.50 per lb., acetate is \$1.00 per lb., PVC is 60¢ and polypropylene is 45¢ - 50¢.

At this point, I should perhaps sound a warning. Plasticizers can also be added to acetates and to polyesters and this tends to reduce the cost of each, roughly in proportion to the amount of such plasticizer (and perhaps certain other ingredients), added. Beware therefore of 'economy' containers even though they may be made with the acceptable films.

Another difficult area is the method construction. P.V.C. besides being low in cost can be heat sealed and therefore labour costs are low. Conversely, polyesters and acetates must be either molded to provide enclosed space or cemented which adds to the cost substantially. A compromise is to add just enough plasticizer to enable heat sealing to take place-- this is one of the things the plasticizer is good for -- but this too is unacceptable in containers for numismatic use. There really is no alternative. ONLY THE PUREST FORM OF ACETATE AND POLYESTER SHOULD BE USED, WHATEVER THE COST.

One postscript will be added to this report in subsequent issues-- a list of known sources of recommended containers that are considered safe. In the meantime it is hoped that the foregoing information will encourage members to determine whether or not they are using acceptable cellulose acetate or polyester containers and if not, to seek out sources where such safe containers may be found.

Federal Reserve Note Exchange (Contd. from Page 86):

DISTRICT I - SAN FRANCISCO

Elmer E. Phillips	40835 N. 41st. St. W.	Lancaster, Calif. 93534
Clark Hutchason	P.O. Box 1773	Burlingame, Calif. 94010
Harold Langdon	1724 Georgia St.	Napa, Calif. 94558

CANADIAN

Jerome H. Remick	Box 9183	Quebec 10, P.Q., Canada
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THE SERIAL NOS. CLUB

Conducted by Harry M. Coleman PMCM #303
Box 302 Tucson, Arizona 85702

Four new members came in and passed three old members going out.
That's the membership score for May-June. The term "old" for the
out going members is not used to indicate age or infirmity, they may
have gone out doing handsprings!

Introducing the four who came in:

xxxxx555 Frank Bennett 6398 N.W. 23rd St., Margate, Fla. 33063

000xxxxx) Earl Haynes RR#2, Owensboro, Ky. 42301
xxxx1912)

xxxxxxx57 Robert K. Hughes Box 66307, Portland, Ore. 97266

00000022) David Klein C/o Hano, 64 Wall St., Norwalk, Conn. 06850
00000110)
00000121)
00000195-198 incl.)
00000247

Waving goodbye to the three (really only 2½, because one member is
only going part way):

Glenwood Crist Box 4555 Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52407 - Remove xxxxxx40.
Retain xxxxxx00

Lois E. Gourd 1853 Bonanza St., Walnut Creek, Ca. 94596
Remove xxxxxx67-68.

Anthony C. Xerri Box 21, Brightmoor Sta., Detroit, Michigan 48223
Remove xxxxxx49
Remove xxxxxx306

PLEASE NOTE: If you want to join The Serial Nos. Club, simply send
your name, address, PMCM No. and Nos. you want. Send
to Harry M. Coleman, Box 3032, Tucson, Arizona 85702.

If you have complaints, or just feel irritable, please
don't write to Harry M. Coleman. Write to The Editor,
or The President, or anyone you think can help you.

BY ED. NOTE: NOTICE TO ALL RAG PICKERS

ADD A LITTLE SPICE IN YOUR LIFE AND JOIN THE CCRT...

Response from 800 Rag Pickers. WHAT IN THE WORLD IS CCRT?

EDITOR: I am glad you asked me that. I just received in the mail a resume' of the organization and a few extra applications. The resume' follows and it gives you all the intimate details. It is operated by Bob and Jeane Flaig, a husband and wife team, just like the R and H of PMCM. Here your money goes into production and not into overhead or high salaries, etc. They deserve your support, so join now. Remember only one application per person and the event an application was not enclosed with the Rag Picker, please write to Robert Flaig, P.O. Box 27112, Cincinnati, Ohio 45227. Oh yes, membership fee only \$3.50 per year.

CHECK COLLECTORS ROUND TABLE ENTERS THIRD YEAR

Check Collectors Round Table, well into its third year, continues to grow. Both charter members and new members alike, enthusiastically endorse the interest and activities of CCRT. New members are welcome and continue to join this growing group of collectors.

Check Collectors Round Table is an active group of collectors from most of our states and several foreign countries, who are interested in the collecting, preservation and research of old and new bank checks, stock and bond certificates, engravings, vignettes and related banking materials. Old documents represent history in our hands. Many fiscal documents may be related to such historical events as the Civil War, Gold Rush, great depression of the 1930's or to historical figures and frontier bankers. Counter checks are fast disappearing and the current fad of the mod and pictorial checks will not be with us forever; the time for preserving them is now, while they are in abundant supply. The history of banking in America may well be unfolded by a collection of checks starting back with our first chartered banks up through our present mod models. A projected look forward will show that checks and certain other fiscal documents will be replaced in the not too distant future by "Electronic Banking" and the plastic credit cards.

CCRT is an informal organization with various members functioning in specific capacities for more efficient operation. There are no elected officers. The editor and co-founder, Robert Flaig acts in the capacity of Chairman with a committee of members as advisors. All members are welcome to participate. This form of operation has served the membership well. All members are invited to offer suggestions or constructive criticism.

CCRT members are enthusiastic about the club's quarterly publication - THE CHECK LIST. TCL boasts a unique feature in that when it is possible, actual checks etc. are used in lieu of the printed illustrations.

Continued on next page.

CHECK COLLECTORS ROUND TABLE ENTERS THIRD YEAR (Contd.):

tions. Most issues of TCL have contained at least one such "real" item and several issues have contained more. The issues are reproduced by "clean" mimeograph and contain numerous illustrations to supplement the interesting articles. The average issue contains approximately 50 pages in 8½ by 11 inch format with three hole punched pages for filing in standard binders for ready reference. Pages are white, of mimeo-bond quality. At the present time there are no known reference books related to checks and check collecting -- THE CHECK LIST is the only material on the subject available. Ask any CCRT member what he thinks of TCL - you can be sure his answer will be on the positive side. For those interested in learning what past issues of 1971 covered, send a stamped, addressed envelope and you will receive an index of 1971 subject matter.

Members are encouraged to write informative articles for the club quarterly and to also submit products of their research efforts. Each issue of THE CHECK LIST contains a "Clearing House" page where members may place free ads for material they wish to buy, sell, trade or want; features the "Question Box" column wherein members may ask or answer questions concerning the hobby material; and an "Exchange Service" whereby members may send in checks and receive others of equal value in exchange.

Another feature of CCRT is their regular quarterly auctions. Auction listings are sent separate, first class mail. With these auctions, three purposes are served: 1. Members are provided with a place to buy desirable and unusual items; 2. Members are provided with a place to sell their better duplicates; and 3. Members are informed of "going prices" for checks and collateral material. All members are informed of the prices realized.

Check Collectors Round Table has interests not only for the check collector, but also for the paper money and revenue stamp collector. Paper money collectors find checks augment their paper money collections in that certain vignettes may be found both on checks and obsolete bank notes, both may have been printed by the same printer and contain the same bank officer's signature. Safeguards for counterfeiting, forgery and raising values are incorporated in many examples of both these items. Stamp collectors find old checks and other fiscal documents issued during the Civil War and Spanish American War contain revenue stamps which were imprinted or applied on the check.

Checks are found in most autograph collectors files and it is a natural area in which to find famous signatures. The historian, researcher, bank material collector and the general Americana collector all find checks and related bank paper of extreme interest. Check collecting can be an important primary activity of its own, or it can be a secondary hobby augmenting another collecting field. The choice of which activity fits your interests best, is yours - make this interesting and fast growing hobby a part of your total collecting activity!

1955 DOUBLE STRIKE CENT!

Did you read the article on Page 87 with above headlines? If not, turn back and read it, then come again to this article.

It's quite possible this article should be headlines "1804" dollar or "1913" nickle, well maybe not quite so earth shaking, but certainly a BIG EVENT IN PAPER MONEY CIRCLES. As of this date, certain notes which will be described below are known in LESS THAN half a dozen pieces! A TRUE RARITY IN CURRENT NOTES!

After completion of the Series 1969A \$1.00 Federal Reserve Notes, the Bureau had 13,000 surplus sheets of the 1969 Series. It would be unthinkable to destroy these sheets and since the sheets were definitely engraved with Series 1969 and the 1969 signature combinations on then the only alternative was to serially number them (and affix bank seal) - BUT - and this is a big BUT! Cut-off numbers had already been determined for both the 1969 and 1969A series, in fact production of 1969B \$1's was well underway. Since 1969B series has reverted to serial number 00 000 001 for all districts and stars - the logical decision was to number these 1969 sheets where the 1969A STARS stopped. In other words 1969 \$1.00 notes would have HIGHER serial numbers than the 1969A series! The HIGH (cutoff number) for 1969A stars would be used as the starting number for these surplus sheets. The Bureau could have chosen any district, but fortunately they chose Philadelphia - my "home" district! 1969A stars for Philadelphia had stopped at C 05 120 000 * hence the first of the surplus sheets would be number C 05 120 001 *. Normally the Bureau works in "production units" of 20,000 sheets, so the fact that they had only 13,000 sheets was something of a minor problem. This of course was easily solved by "backing off" 7,000 numbers for EACH POSITION IN THE SHEET! As you know, notes are serially numbered BACKWARDS, that is, the highest number sheet in the production unit is run first, next highest is second, etc., so that at the end of the run, the "packs" are in proper numerical sequence starting with the lowest serial number. Also, as you know each note in a sheet is 20,000 numbers HIGHER than the preceeding note in other words the top left note in the sheet is position A1. If it is number 00 000 001 then the second note (immediately under A1) is B1 and is numbered 00 020 001, the third note position C1 is numbered 00 040 001, etc. For the FIRST number (note in Position A1) the Bureau could have started at serial number 05 140 001 (20,000 higher than the 1969A cutoff) and preceeded BACKWARDS with 13,000 sheets and reached serial number 05 127 001 leaving a "gap" of 7,000 numbers from 69A cutoff or they could leave the gap of 7,000 numbers at the "end" which they did and start with 05 133 000, numbering backwards down to 05 120 001 the 69A actual cutoff number being one less. With the gap of 7,000 at the "end" of the run the second note - B1 - therefore started with 05 153 000 and continued backward to 05 140 001 lowest number for the note in position B1. All this leads to the fact that there are thirty-three DIFFERENT HIGH STAR notes for the 1969 series! The regular cutoff, which was C 03 200 000 * and the HIGH star for EACH of the thirty-two POSITIONS in the surplus sheets!

Continued on next page.

1955 DOUBLE STRIKE CENT (Contd.):

It would be nothing less than ASTONISHING) to reconstruct (disregarding the 20,000 number difference) a sheet of these practically UNIQUE 1969 star notes. Since star notes are used as "replacements" for defective notes, I tried to estimate the odds of finding ONE NOTE FROM EACH POSITION. It's easy to determine that I was looking for ONE in 13,000 - 32 times. This alone makes the odds astronomical but to add to the complexity this ONE in 13,000 could be scattered through some estimated 200 MILLION notes (or more). It will take better math man than I to figure out the true odds.

None the less, I packed my lunch in a brown bag and started "hunting" bank tellers in the Philadelphia area. In six weeks I've logged nearly 5,000 miles in the car and many hundreds more on foot and I must admit my efforts have paid off somewhat better than I had anticipated. So far I've "corralled" at least one note of 17 different positions, however NOT ONE NOTE has turned up from the first quadrant (upper left fourth of the sheet). Only a few notes from TWO POSITIONS in the second quadrant have been found (positions C2 and H2)(lower left fourth of sheet). GREAT LUCK on the third quadrant (upper right fourth of sheet) one or more notes from EVERY position and finally good luck on the fourth quadrant (lower right fourth of sheet) where I've found one or more notes from every position EXCEPT G4. So in substance I have found the right half of a sheet lacking only one position and 2/16th of the left half of a sheet. Yes, I'm still hunting but chances are lessening each day. It appears that the 1st. and 2nd. quadrant notes may have disappeared through the banks prior to my discovery of this very unique situation. To add to the interest the 69B C*'s have ended with C 03 200 000 * and since the numbers will revert to 00 000 001 with the new (potential) 69D (Shultz signature) notes it is quite possible we may end up with 1969 STAR notes HIGHER serially numbered than the 1969A, 1969B, 1969C and 1969D series. Give this some thought! And good hunting.

By Chuck O'Donnell, P.O. Drawer A., Williamstown, N.J. 08094

* * * * *

Kerrville, Texas: Creed Bevins used to hide his money in the strangest places. He placed a 100 dollar bill in the barrel of his shot gun. Hunting, whambo, and the note was blasted into scores of places. Tediously he collected eleven bits, pasted them together. His bank agreed he had more than 50% and gave him a brand new C. note.

TOKYO: Japan's Ministry of Finance announced three more American banks to open branches. However, one American financial expert contends due to restrictions, the Bank of Tokyo and the Sanitomo Bank have a bigger volume of business in their California branches alone, than all the American Banks have in Japan.

From Fred Gadjen, 315 Ridgedale Road, Louisville, Ky. 40206 PMCM 315
TO ALL PMCM MEMBERS:

Plans are now being formulated throughout the country to commemorate this Nation's Bicentennial in 1976. The attached information pertains to a suggestion submitted to the Treasury Department and a number of prominent citizens are supporting the idea.

Our forefathers had good intentions in expressing in that day's terminology their meaning of the Great Seal of the United States, as shown on the reverse side of our present \$1 Federal Reserve Note. In our modern day, however, this meaning is unknown to the vast majority of people who do not understand the Latin expressions used within the Seal.

The following data explains in detail the numerous advantages of a commemorative issue and a \$1 bill of the type advocated would certainly modernize our current Federal Reserve Note while historically educating the present and future generations of our country. This could all be accomplished while serving as a monetary medium of exchange at no additional expense to the Government. The educational aspects alone which over the years have been practically nil would be tremendous.

If you find the related facts interesting and worthy of consideration, we would be honored to have your support in the project. This can be accomplished by writing to the Honorable George Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20220 and recommending that the Treasury Department consider improving our present \$1 bills; namely by explaining the Latin and other pertinent facts encompassing the two symbols that represent the Great Seal of the United States.

The theory of a Democracy is to keep everyone informed and a Commemorative Bicentennial Note of the type mentioned, or one similar to, would be a most effective way to publicize this momentous occasion.

"OUR AMERICAN HERITAGE"

History in the Making
as narrated

On a One Dollar Note

By Fred Gadjen PMCM #315

First remove from your wallet a \$1 Bill and place it before you with the reverse side face up. You will observe two encircled symbols representing the GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES. The Pyramide is depicted on the left and the American Bald Eagle on the right side. It is surprising to learn how little most people know about the Heritage of our Country as narrated from these symbols.

THE PRYAMID, as can be noted, is not complete - the top part is missing; this means that there is much work in the Republic and it is expected that the United States will always be growing and building. The All Seeing Eye inside the radiant triangle at the top of the Pyramid emphasizes the importance of putting the spiritual welfare of

Continued on next page.

Our American Heritage (Contd.):

our Country above the material things; it also indicates Education and Freedom of Knowledge; Benjamin Franklin was the one who suggested this Eye of Providence. Note the Pyramid is 13 steps or blocks of Rock, meaning that there were 13 original States that belong to the Union. The words in Latin at the top of the inside circle spell Annuit Cooptis in 13 letters, meaning in English, God has favored our enterprise. The Roman Numerals MDCCLXXVI at the Base of the Pyramid add up to 1776, signifying the beginning of the United States as an Independent Nation. Many of the words and symbols are in "thirteens" because of the original 13 States. The three words in Latin Novus Ordo Seclorum at the bottom of the inside circle, directly under the Pyramid, mean in English "The New Order of the Ages", signifying that the new Republic introduced a new age in the life and freedom of the people of the world and ushered in an era in which the people themselves could exercise their God given rights to self-government.

THE AMERICAN BALD EAGLE within the symbol circle represents the other half of the Great Seal. It first became our National Emblem in 1782, when it was chosen as a symbol of strength and victory. Above the Eagle's Head you will see a ring of light with 13 stars in the background. In the beak of the Eagle is the wording in Latin "E Pluribus Unum" meaning one out of many. The shield on the breast of the Eagle represents Congress. The 13 stripes of the shield represent the first idea of a United States and the Stripes in our flag. One claw of the Eagle is holding an Olive branch with 13 leaves and seeds on it which represents Peace; the other Claw is holding 13 arrows of the American Indian origin symbolizing war. Note the Eagle is always looking towards the Olive leaves, indicating a desire for Peace.

IN GOD WE TRUST can be noted between the two symbol circles and directly above the word U N E. This is our country's National Motto and is now being used on all U.S. Currency as approved by the 84th Congress, July 11, 1955.

IN ESSENCE ... The reverse side of our present \$1 Federal Reserve Note is fundamentally well designed and attractive but as far as its meaning is concerned it could be SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED UPON. Listed below are ten reasons why a Bicentennial Note of the type heretofore mentioned would be in itself a Symbol of Patriotism to the American People.

(1) The Educational aspect would be tremendous. It would relate in comprehensive laymen's language important happenings of 200 years ago.

(2) Would be an economical means of publicizing this momentous occasion while still serving as a monetary medium of exchange. The cost of producing a \$1 Note is less than 1¢.

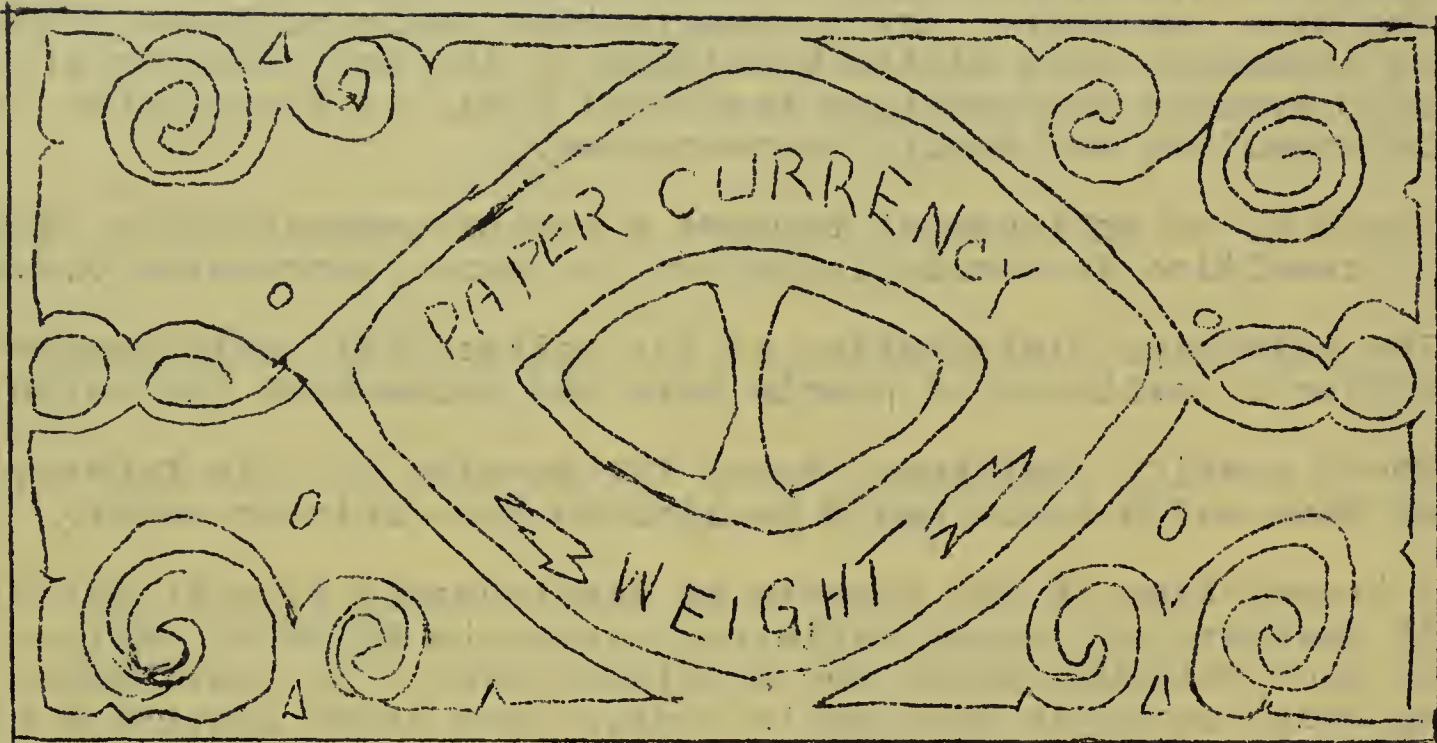
(3) Would be a personification of "Americanism" thus reviving the "Spirit of '76".

Continued on next page.

Our American Heritage (Contd.):

- (4) Would relate to the vast majority hidden historical facts unrevealed over the years. On a conservative basis at least 95% of all college graduates have little knowledge of the full meaning of the (2) encircled symbols representing the Great Seal, in its present form. This is appalling and should be corrected.
- (5) Could be an achievement towards a better understanding of our Country resulting in a morally better and more progressive U.S.A.
- (6) The extensive distribution of the Dollar Bill would assure daily recognition by millions of people here and throughout the world.
- (7) Would provide additional space for memoirs of this Country's Pioneer Days which space would be limited on a coin or medal.
- (8) A translation of the Symbols on the reverse side of our \$1 Federal Reserve Note would definitely indicate PROGRESS while a "status quo" attitude which has continued over a 35 year period (during which no major changes in design were made) indicates LACK OF PROGRESS. In these modern times it is inconceivable that such a condition as this should continue to exist.
- (9) It is interesting to note however that in 1969 the Treasury Department Seal on the obverse side of our currency was changed clarifying it by replacing the Latin wording "Thesaur * Amer * Septent * Sigil" to "The Department of the Treasury, 1789". This was a very significant change thus removing ALL LATIN from the Treasury Seal; therefore in retrospect it would seem most practical to at least translate the Latin on the reverse side of this Bill.
- (10) A Bicentennial \$1 Note could be introduced before 1976 to pre-publicize the forthcoming milestone of our Republic and could remain in circulation for years thereafter as a constant daily reminder to millions. NUMISMATICALLY SPEAKING it would be difficult to find its equal to enlighten the general public.

The theory of a Democracy is to keep everyone informed. If you find the facts as related interesting and think worthy, support the "SPIRIT OF '76" by writing to the Honorable George P. Shultz, Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20220, and/or your favorite Congressman or Senator and recommend that the Treasury Department consider improving our present \$1 Bill, namely, by using our current Federal Reserve Note as a basis; translating the Latin into English as well as explaining more in detail the various phases of the Great Seal. A Bicentennial issue with these changes incorporated would certainly Modernize and Americanize our present \$1 Federal Reserve Note as well as Historically Educate the present and future generations of our Country.



I made a purchase of this paper weight last year at an antique sale and it has been on my desk staring at me ever since. What great stories it could tell, if only it could talk!

Could it have been pushed aside then perhaps kicked by John Dillenger during one of his bank hold ups? Could it have been used by some big poker player out West to hold down his currency as wind blew through the swinging doors at the local saloon? Could it have been used by a teller as his personal weight for many years in the small bank at Webb City, Mo?

Wouldn't we all love to know?

Would like to hear from any member who might have one of these weights.

Kenneth G. Anderson, #938, 1225 Maryland Ave., Akron, Ohio 44319

Mr. Jim Ducota of San Dimas, California is a collector of citrus labels that appear on wooden crates and cartons. He has over a million.

The gent who says, "Don't cry over spilt milk" hasn't bought any lately.

NEWS FROM THE NATION'S CAPITOL

HERE THEY ARE, RIGHT FROM THE B.E.P. THESE ARE THE "OFFICIAL ENDING SERIAL NUMBERS FOR THE 1969B SERIES OF \$1 NOTES. I EXPECT A FEW TO BE SURPRISED AT SOME OF THE CUT OFF NUMBERS.

A94720000A	E80000000B	I33920000A
A01920000*	E03840000*	I03200000*
B29440000D	F70400000B	J67200000A
B07040000*	F03840000*	J02560000*
C33280000B	G04480000C	K16640000B
C03200000*	G04480000*	K05120000*
D91520000A	H59520000A	L08960000C
D04480000*	H01920000*	L05760000*

The reason for the long delay in processing the note serial numbers was given as a shortage of personnel. I hope that this problem is soon overcome and the shortage is eliminated.

The 69C E/B notes being issued are now into the 90 millions and this indicates that we will soon have a block change to the E/C. I have the new notes available and will be happy to trade for other districts. Just write to: Ed Zegers, 11804 Pittson Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20906. Don't forget to include your self addressed stamped envelope (SASE).

I still have been unable to obtain information about the following blocks of the 69A issue. I am trying to determine if they have been released or if they are in storage somewhere. 69A 800/C, C00/B, E00/D, F00/C and I have received the H00/B.

I would like to obtain one of each of these notes and the B14/*, E10/* and J05/.*

I also have been unable to get any 69B I/* notes. Can any one help?

Still no word on when George P. Shultz will sign the plated for the new issue.

Will it be 1969D or 1972? A design change is necessary for the latter.

Will close with a request for help with the new issues. I would like to obtain one of the starting number notes from each district. Can you help?

Good trading,

ED ZEGERS
PMCM 1116

WANTED: The following serial numbers in any blocks or series. Must be C.U.:

00032825	00012923
00032249	00071050
00081451	00082153
00007855	00041957
00011601	37481401
00001401	52312450
23124505	52344190

23441909 or any note ending 1401. Save this list because Banuelos is due and there should be low numbers available. I have numerous notes for trade and will also buy at fair prices. State price or trades in first letter.

P.D. Kenny, PMCM 1401, 915 S9, Logan St., Denver, Colo. 80209

This is a paid ad.

"Trying to finish up my Collection of 1969, 1969A, 1969B, before the 1969C are completely out."

I save ten from each block, 22 thru 00 double endings and one with the district ending number.

Send want list and notes available.

Also, I am interested in National Bank notes, National Currency issues on Columbus, Ohio.

James Morris, 27 Robinwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43213

PMCM 1332 SPMC 3433

This is a paid ad.

SIX COMPLETE SETS "Rag Picker Issues. Volume No.1, Issue #1 of 1966 thru and including Volume VI, Issue No. 4 of December, 1971. First \$5.00 in new currency your district receives.

Hubert A. Raquet, 4010 Essex Court, Indianapolis, Ind. 46236

BARGAIN: These scarce ones, all CU. One each G-D Fowler, D-B and KB Elston-Kennedy, A-A and F-B Kabis-Kennedy.

Will trade for eight CU notes your district or five silver dollars, Morgan or Poace, no culls.

Send SASE, many trades.

Hubert Raquet, 4010 Essex Court, Indianapolis, Indiana 46236

This is a paid ad.

TRADE my rare \$5.00 B-B Connally 1969A C.U. for any \$5.00 C.U. 1950 to 1950E, 1963, 1969 L-B or Star Connally. Send for free list of C.U. \$5.00 for trade.

Mike Robelin, PMCM 1231, P.O. Box 172, Plainview, N.Y. 11803

FOR SALE: 1934 FRN (Hawaii) Brown Seal #L56874904A) choice AU?UNC note, \$288.00.

J. C. McLaughlin, P.O. Box 276, Fayetteville, N.C. 28302

PMCM #1373. NCNH BRNH

FOR SALE

Friedberg 2nd Edition Mint condition No Dust Cover	\$ 21.00
Friedberg 3rd Edition Mint Dust Cover Torn	15.00
Fr 363 \$5.00 Coin Note Series 1891 no tears Fine	\$ 50.00
Fr 34 \$1.00 Series 1880 Blue Serial No. XF	25.00
Fr 61 \$5.00 Series 1862 Sec. Oblg. Face VF Back F	35.00
Fr 349 \$1.00 Coin Note Series 1890 The Rare One VF	100.00
Fr 351 \$1.00 Coin Note Series 1891 VF	50.00
Fr 60 \$2.00 Series 1917 XF	20.00
Fr 39 \$1.00 Series 1917 XF	18.00
Fr 238 \$1.00 Series 1923 Woods & White CU	25.00
Fr 18 \$1.00 Series 1869 A Beautiful Note VF	60.00
Fr 282 \$5.00 Series 1923 F. \$50.00 CU \$150.00	
Fr 225 \$1.00 Educational Note XF	75.00
Fr 1267-68 15¢ Fractional F \$12.50 VF \$17.50 AU \$25.00	
1953C \$ 2.00 Only 5 million printed CU	\$ 4.00
1928A \$ 1.00 Silver Certificate CU	6.50
1934 \$ 5.00 FRN Chicago Light Green Seal CU	12.50
1934A \$ 5.00 FRN Chicago CU	10.00
1963 \$ 1.00 FRN Chicago .G-----C CU	4.00
1953B \$10.00 Silver Certificate CU	32.50
1953 \$ 5.00 Silver Certificate CU	11.00
1929 \$ 5.00 FRB Cleveland, Ohio CU	\$ 25.00
1929 \$ 5.00 FRB Dallas, Texas CU	35.00
1929 \$10.00 FRB Cleveland, Ohio CU	25.00
1929 \$ 5.00 FRB Kansas City, Mo. VF	15.00
1929 \$ 5.00 FRB Chicago, Ill. VF	15.00
1929 \$ 1.00 FRB Atlanta, Ga. F.	15.00
1929 \$50.00 FRB Minneapolis, Minn. VF	70.00
1929 \$20.00 FRB Minneapolis, Minn. VF	27.50
1929 \$ 5.00 The First NB of Lapeer, Mich. Ch 1731 VF	\$ 20.00
1929 \$10.00 Ty 11 The N. City Bank of Cleveland, Ohio Ch#786 F.	15.00
1929 \$50.00 The Citizens NB & Trust of Mansfield, Ohio Ch#2577 VF.	75.00
1929 \$20.00 Old-First NB & Trust of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Ch#3285 XF	32.50
1929 \$10.00 The NB of De Pere, Wisc. Ch#6469 F.	17.50
1929 \$10.00 The Wisconsin NB of Watertown, Wisc. Ch#1010 VF	20.00
1929 \$10.00 First-McKeen NB & Trust of Terre Haute, Ind. Ch #47 XF	22.50
1929 \$50.00 The Williamsport NB Williamsport, Pa. Ch#1464 F.	67.50
1969 \$ 1.00 FRN F00006548* CU	\$ 5.00
1969B \$ 1.00 FRN G08000008A CU	4.00
1969B \$ 1.00 FRN G080000088A CU	4.00

All notes sold on money back guarantee.

Ralph M. Hinkle 2877 Memorial Dr. N. Muskegon, Michigan 49445
This is a paid ad.

WANTED WANTED WANTED WANTED WANTED

1963A~ Fowlers: Bxxxxxx14B, Gxxxxxx14B.
I can replace these with B41432121B and G28809184B
plus one 1969A J~A bonus for each.

1969 Elston~Kennedy:

F00xxxx22*, F00xxxx55*, H00xxxx22* and H00xxxx55*

1969A Kabis~Kennedy:

C0xxxxx22*, C0xxxxx55*, C0xxxxx22B, C0xxxxx55B, D0xxxxx55*,
E0xxxxx22D, E0xxxxx55D, F0xxxxx22C, G0xxxxx22E, G0xxxxx55E,
H0xxxxx55*, H0xxxxx55B, I0xxxxx22*, I0xxxxx55*, J0xxxxx22*,
J0xxxxx55*, L0xxxxx55*.

1969B Kabis~Connally:

A00xxxx22*, A00xxxx55*, A00xxxx55B, B00xxxx55*, C00xxxx22*,
C00xxxx55*, D00xxxx22*, D00xxxx55*, E00xxxx55*, E0xxxxx55A,
E0xxxxx55B, G00xxxx22*, G00xxxx55*, G0xxxxx55B, H00xxxx22*,
H00xxxx55*, I00xxxx22*, I00xxxx55*, K00xxxx22*, K00xxxx55*,
L00xxxx22* L00xxxx55*.

WANTED WANTED WANTED WANTED WANTED WANTED

HAVE TO TRADE:

1963A -- J~C and J~*s.

1969B -- J00xxxxxx*s

1969C -- Regular J~As (a few ending in your birth year.

Biggs Bates
2114 Lowell Blvd.
Denver, Colo. 80211
PMCM 1046

This is a paid ad.

CIRCULATED PAPER MONEY

AT A FRACTION OF THE COST OF NEW. A CHANCE TO
START OR COMPLETE BLOC SETS. ALL NOTES VG-F
UNLESS NOTED. COMPARE WITH GSO PRICES.

SILVER CERTIFICATES \$1

1928 A-A ef \$3
1928A K-A P-A Q-A U-A V-A X-A Z-A R-A \$1.85 ea.
A-B B-B C-B D-B \$2.10 ea. P-A U-A ef \$2.25 A-* ef \$9
f+ \$4 Y-B \$19
1928B C-B E-B I-B \$2.50 ea. E-B ef \$3.25
1928C H-B vf+ \$115
1928D H-B vg \$55
1928E I-B vf+ \$285
1934 A-A B-A C-A E-A F-A \$1.85 ea. *-A \$30
1935 F-A \$2.50 N-A \$5 *-A \$55 vf+
1935A PA vf \$3 D-B E-B K-B N-B P-B V-B W-B
B-C G-C J-C R-C T-C V-C W-C X-C Z-C \$1.45 ea. *-B \$35
1935B E-D H-D J-D \$1.75 ea.
F-D G-D H-D I-D ef \$2.45 ea.
1935A AFRICA B-C \$5 C-C I-C R-C \$2.50 ea.
1935A R&S Pr. f \$22 vf \$45
1935C S-E \$1.45
1935D (W) B-G E-G \$1.60 G-F I-F B-G vf-ef \$1.75
1935D (N) G-F I-F B-G vf \$1.45 G-G N-G ef \$1.85
W-E \$13 X-E \$6 *-B \$2.25 vf \$3
1935E L-I V-I W-I X-I Y-I \$1.45 ea. *-D *-E *-F \$1.75 ea.
1935F *-F \$1.75
1935G (NM) C-J D-J vf+ \$1.45 *-G \$1.75
1935G (m) D-J \$1.65 ef \$1.85
1957 B-A F-A \$1.45 *-A *-B \$1.60 ea *-D \$2.50
1957B Q-A X-A \$1.60 *-A vf-ef \$2.25

SILVER CERTIFICATES \$5

1934 A-A \$13
1934A K-A ef \$11 L-A \$13
1934B K-A \$11 ef \$16 L-A \$9 ef \$14 L-A MULE f+ \$95 *-A \$23
1934C *-A \$12
1934D R-A \$7 *-A \$11
1953A F-A vf \$7 *-A vf+ \$9

SILVER CERTIFICATES \$10

1934 A-A \$13
1934A A-A MULE f+ \$90
1934A AFRICA A-A B-A vf+ \$16 (Face #86) \$22 *-A \$19
1934C BA ef \$18

HAWAII

1934 (\$20) \$65 NON-Mule (Back #300) RARE P.O.R.
1934A (\$5) L-A \$13
(\$10) L-B \$16
(\$20) L-A \$25

more ~ more ~ more

REGISTER OF THE CONFEDERATE DEBT

By Raphael P. Thian

Reprinted from a ninety year old reference of which only five original copies are known to exist this work is the product of forty years of effort by author Raphael Prosper Thian, soldier. Chief Clerk of the Adjutant General's Office, and, in his spare time, an avid student of Confederate monetary and economic history. This 214 page volume comprises a summary of the total issues of each type of Confederate Treasury note by series and serial number in their various combinations. Thian also includes a list of those who signed for the Treasurer and the Register, which he painstakingly transcribed from the original Confederate Record books. This exhaustive listing allows the student and collector to determine the genuineness of most notes encountered and to ascertain the degree of rarity of notes based upon a signature combination criterion. A foreword by Confederate scholar Douglas B. Ball includes a description of the trials and frustrations Thian underwent to get his works published, a biographical sketch of Thian, and a procedure for using the reference most efficiently. This reprint is a necessity for every individual and institution interested in Confederate finance, from the collector of Confederate paper money to the library with a gap in its reference material on the Confederacy.

\$15.00

Order from: Quarterman Publications, Inc.
5 South Union Street
Lawrence, Massachusetts 01843

This is a paid ad.

NEWS FROM DISTRICT 6

By Frank Bennett PMCM #1183

On June 15th, the 1969C FB notes appeared in the Ft. Lauderdale, Florida area with serial numbers twelve million lower than what has been reported by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to be the starting number for this block. I have seen the 1969C notes with serial number F706946018 and the 1969B notes with serial number F697515008, so the cut off number for the 1969B series must be around 70 million.

The 1969B F* notes are pretty scarce here, although I have had reports of bundles of 100 star notes from other parts of District 6.

I had quite a thrill last Sunday when I received a telephone call from John Schwartz, one of the authors of the G.S.O. Standard Handbook of Modern U.S. Paper Money. He was visiting relatives nearby and said he would like to drop over for a short visit. Needless to say, his visit is one I shall long remember. I think that his visit to my home is typical of things that make our hobby so great. The more knowledgeable collectors are willing to take the time to help those of us who are just learning about paper money.

I think my friend Ed Zegers brought out a good point in the last Rag Picker. If we want to see a \$2.00 bill, we should start writing to our public officials and let them know. A Mt. Rushmore \$2.00 note would be a great tribute for our Bi-Centennial in 1976.

DENVER, COLORADO 1969C NEWS

The 1969C Banuelos notes are out and available. I received my first notes June 13th (District 10) Denver area J71509001, they were a continuation of the 1969B series. I was hoping the notes would begin with 00000001 A block as they did in the 1969B, as I save notes starting with two or more zeros.

Propser N. Faes, P.M.C.M. 1253

1969C NEWS FROM CINCINNATI, OHIO

Went to my bank on June 12th, got 1 - 1969C Banuelos note, had a fold across it, but still crisp and new. Thought I'd let you know, being a new member. I enjoyed Rag Picker very much, have already sent out application to several members. Good Picking.

R. J. Blankenship, PMCM 1389, P.O. Box 6513, Cincinnati, Ohio 45206
GCTA 180

\$10,000.00 REWARD

Tucson AZ - a \$10,000 reward is offered by Harry M. Coleman, Tucson, Az., paper money collector - dealer for information leading to the return of paper money, coins, guns, tokens and jade objects taken June 10th from his home. Proportionate rewards will be paid for partial recoveries.

Collectors and dealers are requested to watch particularly for the following:

\$1 1963A D00000007C	\$1 1963 B01217605C
\$1 1969B D00000007A	\$1 1963 B01217680C
\$1 1969 D00004949A	\$1 1963 B00015527C
\$1 1969A A00004949B	\$1 1963 B00049873C
\$1 1969B D00004949A	
\$1 1969B G00004949A	plus 2 other unrecorded series same
\$1 1935A *00017170B	Nos.
\$1 1935G C00000243J	
\$1 1934 A00000608A	
\$1 1935G C00000242J	
\$10 1929 Coleman Texas Coleman Natl. Bank	

Although the value of identifiable currency is relative small, the origin of any one could lead to additional items of greater value.

Collector-dealers are requested to be on the look out for a well circulated \$1 1899 M7454480A, in the form of a German advertising flyer. The currency has been raised to \$1000.00 and the words "tausend dollar" imprinted. Reverse is imprinted advertising in German.

Included in the \$18,000.00 plus robbery was a complete collection of U.S. and foreign Military Payment certificates, including a pack of 100 10¢ Series 641 consecutively numbered. Face value of this lot is approximately \$1900.00. Other items which might be questioned if presented in quantity are foreign currency from some 135 countries including many duplicates; several thousand dollars face value in complete bloc sets; packs of 100 \$1 Federal Reserve Notes of various series; Arizona trade tokens, gambling tokens from Monte Carlo, Austria, Freeport; Chicago, various jade necklaces and figurines etc.

Any one who may believe they have acquired any of the foregoing, or information concerning it is requested to contact Harry M. Coleman, Box 9032, Tucson, Az 85702, Telephone 602-298-1013.

WANTED

National Notes from First Stroudsburg National Bank of Stroudsburg, Pa. or Monroe County National Bank and Trust Company of East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Quote price and condition.

Also, have NY. District FRN notes 1969, 1969A and 1969B to trade for other districts.

James Bachman, 205 Spruce Ave., Rochester, NY. 14611
This is a paid ad.

WANTED Iowa bank checks and stock certificates. Would also like to hear from collectors who have College Currency from Iowa (Research Project). All letters answered. Want copy of book PROTECTING THE NATION'S MONEY (1918) by Jack W. Spore, published by the Todd Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Larry Adams, 969 Park Circle, Boone, Iowa 50036

NEED One more block to complete my Kabis-Kennedy 1969A series. Want J-stars 11 each in consecutive order with ending serial numbers 0 thru 9. Will trade or buy as you like. Write Newell A. Shireman, P.O. Box 251, Middletown, Penna. 17057. ANA 28331, SPMC 473, PMCM 1089.

WILL TRADE OR SELL NOTES commencing with two or more zeros, radars, ERRORS, CHANGEOVER PAIRS AND NOTES ENDING IN 3, 4, 5, DIGITS. SASE, please. Dr. Jules Korman #140, 345 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001

TRADING MY G-F Fowlers. Will send your double or last two special ending numbers for any Dillon or Fowler your District. Have 125 to trade, 5 note limit. Write first. Will answer everybody. PMCM 1317. Anthony C. Xerri, P.O. Box 21, Brightmore Station, Detroit, Mich. 48223

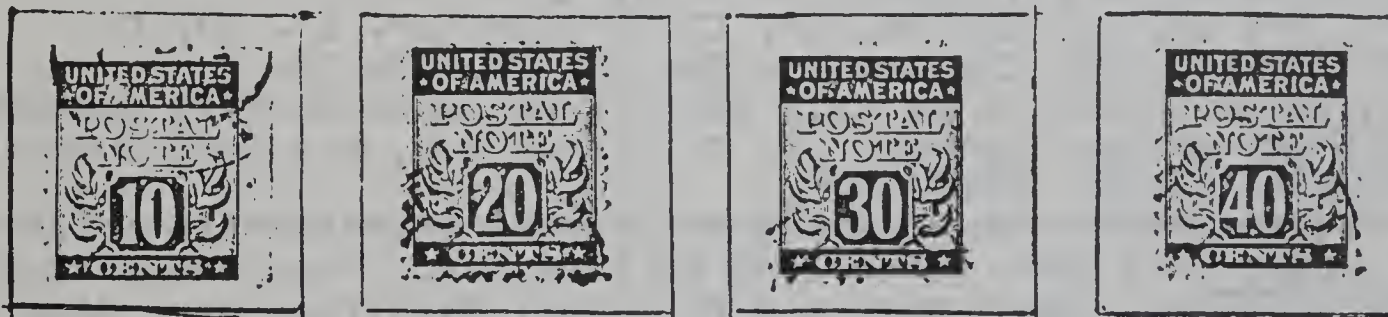
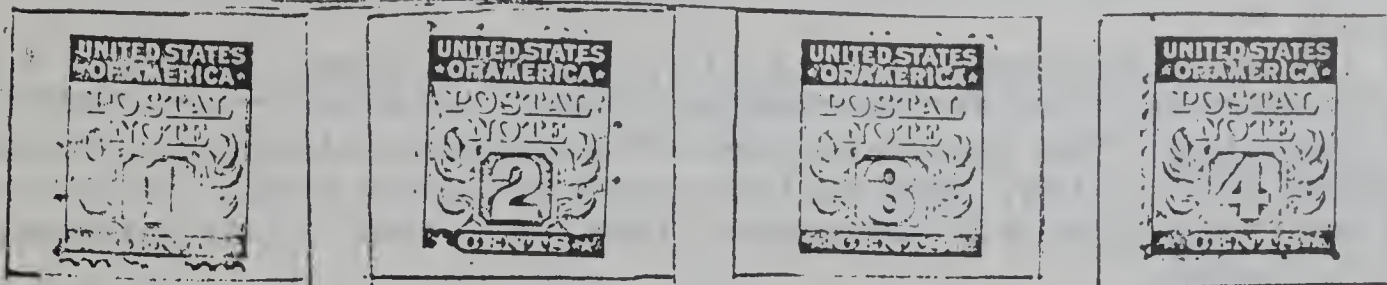
NEED THE FOLLOWING: Red OPA tokens, MM, MV. Blue OPA tokens, WC, HU, WH, CV, CX, HY, WW, UU and VV. 1963A notes: AA, BD, GA, GG, B*. CU Military Payment Certificates: Series 461, 471 (all), 472, (25¢ up), 481 (all), 521541, (25¢ up), 611, 591 (5¢ up); also, CU \$5 US Notes - needed at reasonable prices. David A. Prentice, 6905 Shoreham, Kalamazoo, Mi. 49002.

WANTED Series 1963 (G/*) note also series 1963B (B/*) (E/*) (L/*) and 1969 (A/A) J/A) (L/A). Will trade: Have (G/*) in Fowler and 1969 Kennedy Notes. I also have been seeing some of the new 1969C notes. PMCM 1386, Phillip F. Hirschman, 516 Swanson Road, Saginaw, Mich. 48603.

TRYING TO FINISH UP MY COLLECTION of 1969, 1969A and 1969B double endings. Send want list and notes available to James Morris, 27 Robinwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43213.

POSTAL NOTES

UNITED STATES STAMP MONEY (1945-1951)
as listed in Albert Pick's Book "Papærgelt", 1953.



15,334,597

\$	Cents
★	02

PAYING OFFICE
COUPON

UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

POSTAL
NOTE

2

★ CENTS ★

Issuing
Office

FOLD HERE IF NECESSARY

Feb 1, 1945 - March 31, 1951

Issued to provide the cents parts on
money orders less than \$10.00; from
1¢ to \$9.99 , as shown on the two
stubs illustrated.

18-pc set, complete, as illustrated
\$2.00
18-pc set, on ten stubs, * - \$9
\$5.00

16,950,039

\$	Cents
9	99

PAYING OFFICE
COUPON

UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

POSTAL
NOTE

90

★ CENTS ★

UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

POSTAL
NOTE

9

★ CENTS ★

FOLD HERE IF NECESSARY

Abraham Slopak, Colchester, Conn.
06415

FOR SALE \$1 1935D W/N Consecutive Numbered Pairs (Changeover) \$10.50 or 10C.U. \$1 FRNs. SASE please. WANTED: 1963 Dillon \$1's:40000004, 43333334, 44444444, 47777774, 41414141, 40404040, 46464646 and 49494949.

David Klein, c/o Hano, 64 Wall St., Norwalk, Conn. 06850.

TRADE AND SELL \$10 National Bank of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Friedberg 632, Crisp, Uncirculated and \$5 brown back, Friedberg 472, First National Bank of Vincennes, Indiana. Want Maine National and obsolete notes.

Donald Priest, 41 Main St., Fairfield, Maine 04937, PMCM #1352.

1969B K0000xxxx* available for trade for same 4 zero 1969B B*, G*, H* or I*; or 1963A A*, C*, D*, E*, F*, G* H* or L*; or 1969 F*, G*, L*. Would consider other FRN regular 4 zero notes I need. Tommy Wills, P.O. Box 18613, Houston, Texas 77023, PMCM 1106.

WANTED I need the following - 777 endings:

1969 BA, C*, D*, F*, GB, GD, I*, L*, LB

1969A A*, B*, BC, CB, DB, E*, ED, F*, G*, H*, I*, J*, L*

1969B B*, BB, BD, C*, D*, F*, G*, GC, H*, I*, L*.

I can trade CU 63A LF or -XXX 69B LA, LB or other -XXX duplicates.

I will pay my own postage. A. D. Kiehn, P.O. Box 5564 Buena Park, California 90622, PMCM 1351.

AM LOOKING for Star Notes 1963 to 1969 C-D. Also any 1969 C and D plain or stars. Have Cir. and CU Silver Certificates. Also different plain notes. Different districts and Silver Coins Cir and BU. Write offers to R. J. Blankenship, PMCM 1389, P.O. Box 6513, Cincinnati, Ohio 45206. GCTA 89.

TRADE My 1969B GC \$1.00 FR note for your 1969B, CB, I*, KB or LC or your 1969C AA, DA, FB, HA or JA.

Rev. Frank H. Hutchins, 924 West End Ave., New York, N.Y. 10025

NEWS ON THE 1969C NOTES FROM FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The 1969C New York Notes haven't shown up yet in my area (the major bank here gets a brick from a major NY bank every other week). The 69B notes from NY have gone as high as 40MM so far. These are all COPE notes now, but are far from perfect. Many notes show minor green ink smears in lower left number, and I've already found broken digits, miscut notes with resulting overprint shift, etc. Star notes are almost non-existent. Only 1 or 2 per brick! It is hard to tell, but I believe 69B COPE stars will have face plate numbers over 440. The last NY star I got is B05XXXXXX with a face plate 349 and a back plate 1400.

David Klein, PMCM 1378, 155 Halley Avenue, Fairfield, Conn. 06430

WANTED National Currency large or small from Missouri. Have

various states notes for trade. Advise what you have.

Sam L. Bower PMCM 951, 2200 Rose Drive, Columbia, Missouri 65201

FINIS

On May 31st.,

DIGS UP COINS DATING TO 1141 AT SCHOOL SITE. Lincoln, England, July 16. -- A Lincoln bricklayer, Frank Smith, unearthed 20 thin metal discs while digging a trench at a school building site. He thought they were old schoolchildren's counters and left them on a shelf at his home.

He decided a month later to take them to the city museum and experts identified them as silver pennies from the time of Henry I.

Archaeologists found 30 more coins at the site and other builders dug up another 380 this week. Experts believe the coins, now totaling 750, were buried by someone fleeing from the Battle of Lincoln in 1141.

BROKEN BANK NOTES, full four-note sheets, UNC: Ten different \$60.00. Sample sheet \$5.00. Single notes ten different \$15.00. Sample \$1.00. Abraham Slopak, Colchester, Connecticut 06415.

* * * * * IN REMEMBRANCE * * * * *

Our heartfelt condolence is extended to Mrs. Jeanette L. Tyer of Sun City, California in the untimely passing of her husband, Hubert A. Tyer, who was struck down on December 21, 1971, while crossing a street with a green light. The driver was intoxicated and had taken pills. To add to the grief, the driver had no insurance or money.

* * * * *

Our condolence is also extended to Mrs. Joseph H. Danoff of Brooklyn, New York in the passing of her husband, Dr. Joseph H. Danoff on April 5, 1972.

* * * * *

NOMINATING BALLOT

NOMINATIONS ARE NOW IN ORDER AND REQUESTED FOR THE
NOVEMBER 24, 1972 ELECTION OF PMCM OFFICERS AND
BOARD MEMBERS FOR THE 1972-1973 Term.

Please return this BALLOT by September 1, 1972 to
PMCM, P.O. Box 951, Saginaw, Michigan 48606 in the
enclosed envelope.

PRESIDENT AND MEMBER OF BOARD ---- NOMINATE ONE.

1. _____

VICE-PRESIDENT AND MEMBER OF BOARD --NOMINATE TWO.

1. _____

2. _____

SECRETARY-TREASURER AND MEMBER OF BOARD --NOMINATE ONE.

1. _____

BOARD OF GOVERNORS ---- NOMINATE FOUR.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



YOUR NAME _____

PMCM NO. _____

ADDRESS _____

1941-1942

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

2. The second part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

3. The third part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

5. The fifth part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

6. The sixth part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

7. The seventh part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

8. The eighth part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

9. The ninth part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

10. The tenth part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

11. The eleventh part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

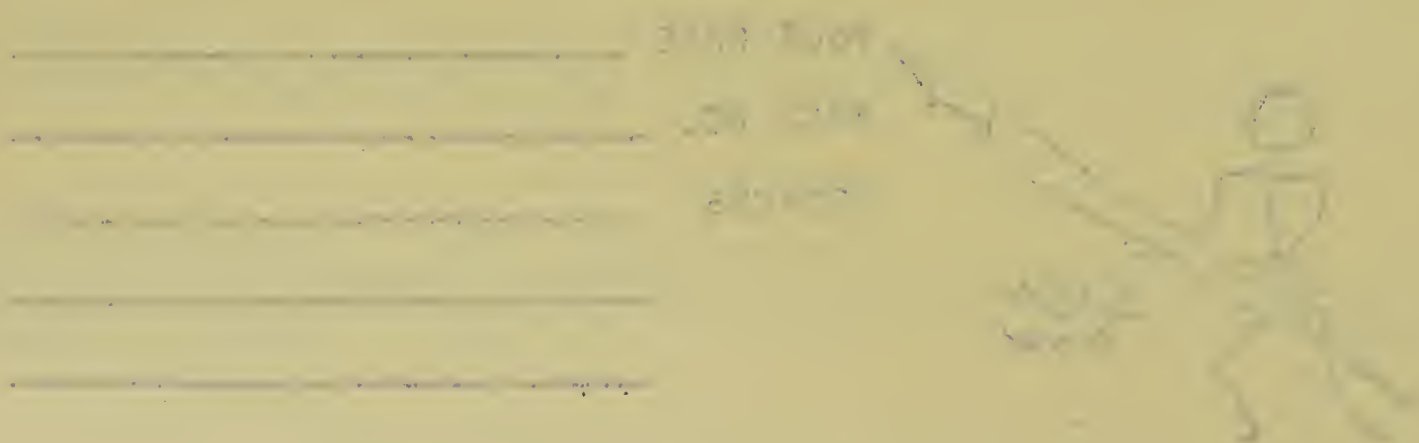
12. The twelfth part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

13. The thirteenth part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

14. The fourteenth part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

15. The fifteenth part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.

16. The sixteenth part is devoted to a description of the work done during the year.



PLEASE RECORD YOUR CHOICE

I authorize my name, address and special interests in check collecting and other interests to be published on the membership rosters of this organization (Signature) _____ Date _____

OR

I do not wish my name, address and interests published on CCRT's membership roster (Signature) _____ Date _____

* * * * *
* * * * *

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
CHECK COLLECTORS ROUND TABLE

I hereby make application for membership in Check Collectors Round Table. I understand that the present dues of \$3.50 entitles me to receive four issues of "The Check List", the quarterly auction bid sheets and all other privileges of membership.

Note: All issues of "The Check List" are sent by 3rd class mail to members in the United States. Members in the U.S.A. who wish First Class Mail delivery, please add \$2.00 to the above mentioned dues.

First Class Mail must be used to foreign destinations - Canada and Mexico add \$2.00 to dues, all others add \$3.50. Remittance must be in U.S. funds.

I have enclosed the following with this application:

\$ _____ Dues for 12 months.

\$ _____ For First Class Postage.

Total Enclosed \$ _____

Name _____

Street or Box # _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Make all checks payable to CHECK COLLECTORS ROUND TABLE.

Return to: Larry Adams
C.C.R.T. Membership Secretary
969 Park Circle
Boone, Iowa 50036

Complete other side of this sheet.

P. M. C. M.

CHECK COLLECTORS ROUND TABLE QUESTIONNAIRE

Please print or use typewriter

NOTE: While the word "Check" is used throughout, it is intended to include drafts, bills of exchange, certificates of deposit, stock and bond certificates, gold dust receipts and other similar bank material.

NAME _____ (Mr., Miss, Mrs.)
Check one (Optional)
Age Group: Under 20 _____
20 to 40 yrs. _____
over 40 yrs. _____
MAILING) _____
ADDRESS) Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip # _____

How long have you collected checks and/or related material? _____
Other collecting interests (e.g. stamps, autographs, medals etc.)? _____

For each category below, please fill in a "P" if it is a Primary interest, an "S" if it is of secondary interest, a "Z" if no interest.

_____ Checks of the first chartered banks.	_____ Checks showing protectographing practices.
_____ Checks of other banks dated prior to 1862.	_____ Proof checks.
_____ Checks dated between 1862 & WWI.	_____ Checks with signatures of famous people (autographs)
_____ Checks dated WWI to date.	_____ Checks of a particular geographical area (city, state, region) Specify: _____
_____ Current, unused checks & counter checks.	
_____ Checks in sheet form.	
_____ Checks of Western States.	_____ Railroad, Steamboat, Mining, etc.
_____ Checks with tax paid revenue stamps, adhesive or imprinted.	_____ Foreign Countries.
_____ Checks with postage and/or other unauthorized stamps used to pay tax.	_____ Stock & Bond Certificates
	_____ Vignettes, ornate checks.

Other special interests not covered above: _____

Use additional sheet if more space is needed for information or comments.

Are you a (Dealer)? _____, (Collector)? _____

How did you receive your information about CCRT? Please name your source of information _____

Would you consider writing occasional articles for our quarterly publication related to checks and check collecting? _____

PLEASE COMPLETE THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS SHEET